THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, R. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 228. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

Nine Hours League

EXPLOSIONS AT CHELSEA.

German Indemnity.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

ENGLAND.

FATAL EXPLOSIONS.

LONDON, October 5.—Four successive and tremendous explosions occurred in the establishment of an oil merchant in Chelsea. Thirteen persons were injured, four of whom are, it is feared, in a dying condition.

THE RENFORTH CREW ARRIVED.

The Renforth crew arrived at Newcastle last night, and were heartily welcomed by their fellow townsmen. Their trainer, Scott, is dead.

THE NEWCASTLE DISPUTE.

A letter is published to-day from Mundella, who proposes new terms of arbitration for the settlement of the Newcastle dispute.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamships France, Hermann, Samaria and Bavaria have arrived.

NINE HOURS LEAGUE.

LONDON, October 5.—The General Committee of the Nine Hours League at Sunderland is organizing for an extension of the strike throughout the north of England.

NAVAL ATTACHE.

Rear Admiral Cochrane will probably be appointed naval attache of the British legation at Washington.

FRANCE.

TREASURY BONDS REFUSED.

VERSAILLES, October 5.—It is understood that the German Government refuses to accept the Treasury bonds guaranteed by the French Bankers for the payment of further installments of indemnity. It requires bills of exchange.

VISITOR EXPECTED.

The Emperor of Brazil will visit Paris in December.

CONVICTS ESCAPED.

Two of the convicted Communists have escaped from Versailles.

NEW CANDIDATE.

PARIS, October 5.—M. Schneider, formerly President of the Corps Legislatif, has a candidate for Council General of the Department of the Saone et Liore, from Lec rezot.

DISARMAMENT.

The disarmament of the National Guard has been completed in the departments of the Cher, Nievre and Allier.

FALSE REPORT.

The report that amnesty was to be granted to the Communists is pronounced false.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Thiers receives complaints every day from the occupied provinces declaring the presence of the German troops unsupportable.

SPAIN.

A NEW CABINET.

MADRID, October 4.—King Amadeus has sent a telegraph dispatch to Espartero, at Logrero, requesting him to form a new cabinet.

CABINET TROUBLES.

MADRID, October 5.—It is now considered probable that Admiral Malcamps will form a new Cabinet, but no one believes that it will be a lastiag one.

THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, October 5.—The following is a statement of the situation in Madrid: Senor Sagasto having been elected President of Congress, or the lower branch of the Cortes, the Zorilla Ministry have tendered their resignations. The King then requested General Espartero to form a a new Ministry. He declined, and Admiral Malcampo was then called upon and accepted.

MADRID, October 5.—The following state for the new Ministry is generally believed to be correct: Malcompo as Premier and Minister of Marine; Alvarez as Minister of the Interior; Olozaga as Minister of Foreign Affairs; Colmeiro as Minister of Justice; Bassoli as Minister of War; Candau as Minister of Finance. Baranger will probably be Minister of Public Works. It is reported that these will take their oaths of office to-day.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, October 5.—River 3 feet 3 inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, October 5.—Utah, Memphis to St. Louis; Henry, Paducah to Cairo; Fairchild, Memphis to St. Louis; Ben Franklin, Memphis to Cairo; Ohio Belle, Memphis to Cairo; Ed. Richmond, Memphis to Cairo; Ruth, Memphis to Cairo; Ida Handy, Memphis to Cairo

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.

ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE,
H. E. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.

CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. R. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

MAYOR—R. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 51.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼@114.

VOTE EARLY on Tuesday. Do not, however, follow the example set by Democratic leaders at Republican primary meetings by voting more than once.

REPUBLICANS, do not trade off any man on your ticket. The Democrats are offering to sacrifice any man on their ticket for a vote for Irvin or Liddell. Beware of them. Their game is deep.

NEXT TUESDAY Pennsylvania will be called upon to endorse or reject the administration of President Grant. Republicans shall he be sustained through your activity, or rejected through your apathy and inertness?

REPUBLICANS, stand by your party nominations. Let no personal causes interfere with your voting the whole ticket. The gentlemen offered you by the party are all good men and worthy of your votes. Support the whole ticket.

ALL the Democratic papers have taken up Senator Carl Schurz enthusiastically. It remains to be seen whether the Senator will make them want to change their *Schurz*, or satisfy them by conforming in tone to the rest of their dirty linen.

THE MAJORITY in the First District is not so large as to permit any Republican to cast his vote as a compliment to Mr. Liddell. We cannot afford to lose one representative in the next Legislature. Vote the whole ticket, and scratch the name of no candidate from it.

A GANG of repeaters, 15,000 strong, leagued together as a secret society, has been discovered in New York city. This gang is or has been in the pay of Tammany, and each man was bound to vote three times. This is but one of the evidences of the profound statesmanship of Mr. Tweed

LET no Republican in the two city districts vote for Mr Irvin or Mr. Liddell on the ground of friendship. These gentlemen are begging votes on that score wherever they think they can get them, and hope to run ahead of their ticket in this way. They vote their party ticket on all occasions.

MEXICO is, it seems, threatened with a sort of Southern Confederacy secession movement, because of the re-election of President Juarez. It is very hard to keep the run of all of the Mexican insurrections and attempted revolutions, but this new one has assumed a novel shape, and, on account of a certain resemblance which it bears to the late rebellion in this country, we shall watch for further developments with interest.

BEWARE OF "STICKERS!" They are being circulated in the city districts. Vote the ticket that is placed at the head of this column, and see to it that no name is wanting or any substituted for another. The Democracy are desperate, and will resort to tricks that are vain. Any gain, be it ever so small, that the opposition may make in this county, would be regarded all through the country as a great Democratic victory, and a heavy straw to show the way the wind is blowing.

THE Diocese of Pennsylvania is represented in the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, now in session in Baltimore, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens, the Revs. Dr. Howe, Dr. Goodwin, Dr. Hare and Dr. Marple, and Messrs. Wm. Welsh, L. Coffin, George L. Harrison and Thomas E. Franklin. The Diocese of Pittsburgh is represented by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, the Revs. John Scarborough, J. T. Spaulding, J. H. Egar, and M. A. Tolliman, and Messrs. J. H. Shoenberger, G. W. Cass, H Burgwin and B. B. Vincent. Neither Mr. Tyng, of New York, Mr. Cheney, of Illinois, Mr. Quick, of Philadelphia, nor Mr. Wilson, of this city, are delegates to the General Convention.

AFTER circumnavigating the globe and visiting the most famous capitals of the world, the Hon. Wm. H. Seward has arrived at home again. He has been received as an honored guest by the representatives of the supreme governments of Japan and China, he partook of the hospitalities of the Governor General of India, and of the oriental lavishness of the Khedive and the Sultan, he dined with the would-be Washington of the French republic and now, full of honors and years, he has come home to spend his declining years in peace and at rest. His journey was an almost unparalleled ovation to a man, who traveled as a simple private gentleman, without title or office; and the old Statesman in his retreat at Auburn, will have many flattering and delightful recollections with which to occupy himself. Honored and esteemed by all the world, he is, more than any of his cotemporaries, capable now of enjoying his *otium cum dignitate*.

THE LIVONIA.

"Of a certain condescension in foreigners," is the subject of one of Russell Lowell's pleasant essays, of which we were vividly reminded yesterday morning when we noticed among the telegraphic dispatches, one in regard to Mr. Ashbury, the gentleman who rejoices in the ownership of the yacht Livonia. It will be remembered that nearly a score of years ago the Yankee yacht America, ran over to England, and in English waters, without a single advantage or concession, so far outstripped all of the British yachts then present, that even the usual British unfairness could find no excuse by which the America could be deterred from receiving the Queen's prize cup, and carrying it back with her across the ocean. So complete, so almost disgraceful, was the defeat of the English yachtsmen at that time, that it was not until two years ago that they plucked up courage enough to endeavor to retrieve themselves and win back the cup which has remained so long in American hands. At last they sent over a yacht which they intended should play the role of the America, in American waters; but the result was so utterly different, and the repeated defeats of the British vessel were so complete, that Mr. Ashbury went home and has ever since been trying to have a yacht constructed which *must* beat the American yachts, of whose speed and sailing qualities he has had so much experience. After this, one would naturally suppose that when that gentleman desired to compete again, where he had so often been vanquished, he would express his desires in a respectful tone and wait until some little success had attended some of his efforts before he became oracular. But Mr. Ashbury is an Englishman, one of the great British nation, and Britains never can be slaves, and rarely even polite. If it were his intention to race with the yachts belonging to his own countrymen he would doubtless, at least observe the proprieties usual to competitive trials of all sorts; but, bless you! it is only Americans with whom he has to deal, a sort of outer barbarians, who speak a kind of provincial English and are only too happy to be treated like the snobs that they are.

Mr. Ashbury has brought his graceful Livonia across the ocean, and announces that his business is to carry back the Queen's cup. This is his determination, and therefore, he begins by stating that he will not sail on the New York Yacht Club course, because, forsooth, he wishes to test the merits of the boats and not of the sailing masters. He will sail over the Newport course (the kind creature!) and he objects to having keel boats to contend with. The modesty of this Sultan is most surprising. Why does he not demand that the race shall be run in English waters of his own choosing, and only by vessels that he is certain to beat, if any such could be found? And what is more singular, is that our American yachtsmen, gentlemen of cool courage and boundless pluck, are so imbued with that national diffidence, which we recently regretted, in these columns, that they will probably let the vulgar, insolent fellow have his own way, and treat him like a prince at the same time. We should like to know, however, what sort of treatment Mr. Bonner would receive were he to take Dexter over to England, and insist that he would carry off the Derby cup, demanding that none but *trotting* horses should take part in a race which he meant to win on the Epsom Downs.

ARE REPUBLICS UNGRATEFUL?

The President has come and gone. His visit to our city was an event long to be remembered, and we are sure the Chief Executive himself will ever cherish its recollection as one of the most pleasant episodes in his eventful life. Had he came hither fresh from the blood stained fields of battle, crowned with the laurels of glorious victory, to receive the ovation of the people to whom bringing glad tidings of peace, we should not have looked on in wonderment at the enthusiastic reception awarded him by the community; but years have elapsed since the rebel sword was sheathed and the sound of war hushed. Eventful years they have been. The hero of battle was forced by the grateful majority of the American nation into political life and exalted into high office. By the very nature of things it would seem that in the role of statesman and politician, Grant should alienate himself from the affections of many people, who, in close fidelity to different political views and principles, might forget his golden war record and distinguished services in the cause of the union and offer him no tribute of grateful homage. Not so, however. Despite the bitterness growing out of politics, the people have not proven unmindful of Grant's claims upon their affections, and thus it was that the pleasing spectacle was afforded on Wednesday, in our city, when, for the hour, party lines were obliterated, and, as one family, united in the recollections of the dark days of war, the people strewed the pathway of the heroic President with the flowers of gratitude. In this almost isolated case of continued veneration for the President by citizens of all shades of opinion we find a complete refutation of the axiom that "Republics are ungrateful," and it may live in history to incite on-coming generations to perform such acts of patriotism and duty as have made Grant's name immortal.

While Democrats and Republicans vied with each other in their efforts to render the ovation worthy the distinguished visitor, it would be out of taste should we in any way endeavor to derive any political capital from the occasion because of the fact that Grant is allied to the great and powerful Republican party, and will, in all probability, be its standard bearer for re-election in 1872. Far be it from our intention so to do. But does it not argue well that during his administration of the affairs of the nation, a period covering nearly three years and one in which grave questions arose that puzzled the brightest statesmen in the land for solution, while the country had to be lifted from the depressed condition in which it was left by the sanguinary war that strained her resources and palsied her energies and industries, while the leviathan task of reconstruction of the conquered Southern States rested upon the President, and while an enormous and crushing debt had to be reduced and discharged in order to lighten the weight of oppressive taxation—that Grant is still popular with the people and preserves a name and fame unblemished? He set out with no policy of his own, save to faithfully and conscientiously serve the nation. He has reduced the National Debt by strict economy, the honest conduct of financial affairs and the faithful collection of the revenues, has reduced taxation, encouraged industry, restored the Southern States to order, protected citizens everywhere in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges as such, and in few words, so conducted the affairs of the country generally as to challenge and receive from even those who voted against him that admiration and endorsement an honest and able public servant deserves. It is not to be wondered therefore that Grant's popularity is not on the wane, but, to the contrary, is on the increase. Few men have passed through such an ordeal of public life as he and none have preserved fairer character. He has proved himself worthy the confidence of the people and more than any other citizen in the land enjoys it.

THE CONTROL OF EPIDEMICS.

Now that the small-pox, which dread and loathsome disease has made some havoc in this neighborhood during the past several months, is rapidly abating, an article such as we hereby subjoin from the Philadelphia *Medical Reporter*, will afford some solid food for thought and reflection. It is an old truism that never loses force through age, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and while the people and public officers take stock in the wisdom of the axiom, they are loth to benefit from its practical application. Large cities are necessarily more unhealthy than small ones, but the ratio of disease and death between them is not in the proportion it should be, if in the former proper attention were paid to sanitary precautions. No good reason exists why Pittsburgh should be visited by any epidemic if the people were active in preserving the city in cleanliness and particular in their personal habits. The presence of the small-pox, which raged so violently a few weeks ago, incited our Board of Health to renewed exertions to place the city on a "war footing" in a sanitary way, and their efforts have been measurably successful in combatting the disease, as but few straggling cases yet remind us of its presence. The lesson to be derived from the late visitation we hope will be taken to heart by those especially charged with the duty of preserving and promoting the public health. There cannot be too much liberality extended by the City Councils in this direction, for the public health if an object of interest to everybody, and if the outlay of money will promote and preserve it at any price, no sane person would grumble. The ably conducted journal from which we quote says on the subject:

If any real advance has been made in medical science within the last century, it is more conspicuous in the knowledge of the laws of preventing disease than of curing it. We do not mean to say that we are stationary in the latter respect; but few will assert that any very striking progress has been made. But it is different in general prophylaxis. It is safe to say that if typhus, cholera, yellow fever, even malarial fever, prevail as epidemics, it is because we choose to permit and do not care to prevent them.

The study of disinfectants, the disposal of refuse, the utilization of sewage, the laws of ventilation, the theories of healthful warming, the plans of drainage, the erection of model houses for the poor, are subjects which have occupied a large share of public attention, and are discussed in the light of advanced science and philanthropic motives.

The difficulties health reformers have to meet with arise from the criminal negligence of the wealthy, and the ignorance of the poor. So long as greedy landlords are allowed to build tenement houses without the least regard to sanitary laws, and oppose sewerage and cleanliness on the ground of its expense, it is hardly to be expected that the poorer class will feel called upon to take any active measures.

Then, the public at large are not instructed on many points of the utmost importance to the public health, and strange to say, there is not that desire to instruct them in the laws of health which there should be among physicians. We have heretofore expressed our entire disapprobation of any medical man who prefers darkness rather than light in the popular mind on *any* medical subject. We make no reservations, and none ought to be made. But certainly few can carry their prejudices to the extent of objecting to the distribution of a knowledge of general sanitary measures.

In the future, the officers of life insurance companies accident insurance companies, etc., will feel it to their *interest* to aid health officers and sanitary reformers in these measures. The fact is alarming, yet true, that the average duration of life (throwing wars out of the question) has not been so great this last decade as in previous decades in this century.

The solution of this startling statement is to be looked for in the large increase of the urban populations, and the comparative and often actual decrease of rural residents. Our cities have been crowded to excess, and their cleanliness has been neglected. The mortality of infants in cities is far ahead of that in the country. The fatal effects of drunkenness, prostitution and veneral vice are far greater, in proportion to population, in cities. The occupations of the lower classes are far less healthy than in the country.

Dr. Lieber says the world is now about entering an age of municipalities. The causes we have just mentioned will increase, therefore, in fatality, unless active measures are devised to correct them. Human life will progressively shorten, human health deteriorate. Boards of Health and those who have charge of street-cleaning must be held to a stricter accountability. Their neglect of duty should be construed as a conspiracy against the body politic. And the punishment ought not be light.

A New Mexican Congressman.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives the following description of a prominent member of the Democratic party:

Jose Manuel Gallegos, the Democratic Delegate elect to Congress from New Mexico, is a well-known man. He has been there before. He was elected to Congress in 1853, defeating Governor Wm. Carr Lane. Gallegos had been originally a Catholic priest, but was deposed from his high office in the Church because of some of his excesses, which did not accord with the discipline, which substantiated that in vogue when New Mexico became a territory of the United States. In other words, his religious mantle did not conceal his small vices from the keen vision of the new dispensers of the religious justice of New Mexico. Accordingly, he went to Congress. He was unable to speak a word of English, except to describe when he was making a bet at *faro* how he wanted to let it stand on the corner of the ace and run it to the three, or any other of those fascinating economies of the lay-out which enables a man with a single stake to take three cards in at the pop, four in any square, or two of any corner, or between any two. Though no talkist of the *Americana*, he was nevertheless a man of fine judgment, erudition, and in his own *lingo* a good speaker. He was re-elected to Congress in 1855, the high old Know Nothing time, when no one who ever said mass, and was not acquainted with the *Americana* tongue, had a ghost of show. Don Miguel A. Otero, a native New Mexican, who had been educated in a Protestant college, and who could talk English when any one wrote it for him, contested Gallegos' seat. So the thing went to the Committee on Elections, when a report was made in favor of Miguel instead of Jose, into the House it came for decision, in which it had been determined beforehand. Jose employed a great lawyer named J. Man deville Carlisle, who spoke and wrote both the "*American*" and the "*Mexicana*," and between him and Jose one great speech was prepared and read to the House by a Mr. Walker, a clerk. Fred. Stanton fixes up one for Miguel, who was enabled to read it himself, and, as in duty-bound, before the argument was heard the House, after listening, turned Jose out and put Miguel in. Fifteen years have elapsed, and the Senor Jose Manuel Gallegos returns to Congress again.

Alphonse Karr's Latest Witticism.

Alphonse Karr contributes the following to the *Univers Illustre*. It is supposed to be a dialogue between a group of heroes—dwellers in Pluto's dark domain—who have just heard a recital of the French war from a defunct soldier of Gambetta:

Leonidas—"Why, with those new arms the Persians would not have taken five minutes to get rid of me and my three hundred heroes."

Hercules—"I should like to know what good my strength would be in dealing with people who would never come within a thousand yards of my club?"

Samson—"And what a pretty figure I should cut with my donkey's jaw bone."

Lord Charles Hay—"When at Fontenoy I took off my hat and said, 'Fire, gentlemen of the French Guard.'"

Count d'Hauteroche—"And then I answered, returning your salutation, 'Fire, gentlemen of the English army, we never fire the first.'"

Lord Charles Hay—"There's an end to all such chivalrous usages. They fire now at such a distance as to render the voices of the combatants inaudible to each other. Why, with the new system of artillery, we cannot discern with the eye the uniform of the troops whose guns decimate us."

Conde—"I don't see how it would be possible to throw my truncheon into the ditch, and charge for it."

Horatius Cocles—"Alas! the heroic time is past when a single man could defend a bridge against four men. The Curiatii would have made short work of me if armed with chassepots."

Roland of Roncevaux—"And how could I, with my Durandel shield, keep off a hailstorm of those conic balls with which the degenerate soldiers of modern times gain victories?"

Cambrone—"Yes, and my dialogue with the English guardsman! What mortal could hear a *bon mot* at the distance of a league?"

Poisoned Whisky.

The Philadelphia *Price Current* says:

"Western distillers have recently invented a new method of manufacturing whisky by means of which a peculiar strength and odor are imparted to the product, highly injurious to the health of consumers. Neither the noxious ingredients themselves nor the process of manufacturing are known to many outside the "ring," but sufficient is known to show the character of the business. Sulphuric acid is added to the mash or applied directly to the product of the stills, which imparts a disagreeable taste to the whisky, and is so powerful in its effect that it eats up the inside of the barrels in which the compound is kept.

"Another feature of this whisky is that it cannot be extracted by any process of distillation, redistillation or rectification. By experiment it has been shown that if a small piece of iron or copper is inserted into a barrel of whisky adulterated with this acid the entire mass will be instantly blackened, and if left for a short time a large quantity of dissecetate of copper or verdigris will be evolved."

GENERALITIES.

FOUR boys living in Chicago went out in a small boat on Saturday, and have not been seen since. The boat was discovered on Sunday floating bottom upward.

We are surprised to hear that they are talking in Virginia of building a monument to John Smith. We were under the impression that Mr. Smith was still alive.

IT seems that the claims to be settled at Washington will not by any manner of means be all on one side. Mr. Russell Gurney is stated to have received already 1,440 on behalf of injured Britons!

E. D. BAKER, formerly editor of the Sandy Hill (New York) *Herald*, publishes the statement that he was permanently cured of asthma of many years' standing by the use of equal parts of pulverized saltpeter and sugar, burned in his room.

THE Nilsson Troupe give their first operative performance in the United States at the Boston Theatre, on the evening of October 9. The price of a season ticket for the twelve performances has been fixed at forty dollars. Single ticket five dollars.

THE Berlin barbers have increased their charges for shaving and hair-cutting to two and four cents respectively; but as Germans invariably wear full beards and let their hair grow as long as it will, the tonsorial tariff doesn't particularly interest the public.

THE Tory *Globe*, London evening paper, is trying to frighten the workmen on strike in England by showing how wonderfully successful the introduction of foreign labor has been in the United States. John Chinaman is the rod shaken at the Britishers by the *Globe*.

As the English holders of the Confederate cotton bonds are organizing to present their claims to the Commission of Arbitration, it would be proper to offer the Fenian bonds as an offset, the mulishness of England having been the principal obstacle to their attaining a par value.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* says: Upwards of a hundred men had their legs cut off by reaping machines during the late harvest. If we were a farmer, we would see McCormack hanged before we would buy one of his machines, unless he would throw in a pair of crutches.

WHILE a party of workmen were raising a portion of the bridge now building over Verdigris river, near Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, on the Missouri Kansas and Texas Railroad, on Sunday, the false work settled and the bridge fell, by which two workmen were drowned, one was killed and sixteen seriously injured. Eight or ten of the injured, it is feared, will not recover.

A PICTURE of life in Mexico: Two gentlemen of the highest rank in society meet in the evening in the street of the capital. "What o'clock is it senor?" politely asks the first. The other stops, draws his revolver, and covers his interlocutor, then takes out his watch and gives the desired information. Number one thanks number two, without the least surprise or remonstrance at the measure of precaution.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN, Bishop of Litchfield, has sailed from England to attend in this country a convention of Protestant Episcopal Bishops. Bishop Selwyn is better known as the first Bishop of New Zealand. He distinguished himself at Cambridge by his accomplishments alike as an athlete and as a scholar, and it was upon the frame of Selwyn that Charles Kingsley constructed his ideal of the muscular Christian—the "man who feared God and could walk a thousand miles in a thousand hours."

THE treasury of France has had three millions of francs unexpectedly returned to it by the Abbe Thirion, in whose hands it was placed for safe keeping during the war. In the autumn a balloon sent up from Paris, fell at Hennement, Meuse, a district then occupied by the Germans. The aeronaut, who was an envoy from the capital, had three millions of francs in his possession wherewith to purchase arms. He knew that the Prussians were pursuing him, and took the money to the abbe, and when the Prussians came they could not find it. At the return of peace, the honest abbe sent the money to Belgium, whence now it has been sent to the French Government.

WHENEVER Burke found himself indisposed, he ordered a kettle of hot water to be kept boiling, of which he drank large quantities, sometimes as much as four or even five quarts in a morning, without any mixture or infusion, and as hot as he could bear. His manner was to pour about a pint at a time into a basin, and to take it with a spoon, as if it had been soup. Warm water, he said, would relax and nauseate, but hot water was the finest stimulant and most powerful restorative in the world. He thought it a sovereign cure for every complaint, and not only took it himself, but prescribed it with the confidence of a Sangrado to every patient that came in his way.

The Sussex *Register* says: "On Wednesday afternoon last, as the train arrived at Newton junction, at Drake's Pond, the engine was cut loose to make a "flying switch," leaving the cars to descend by gravity on the Franklin road. Mr. Louis Hester, constable from Wantage township, being upon a platform car in front, and seeing the engine cut loose, for some reason or other sprang off the car upon which he was standing, directly in front of it upon the track. In so doing he fell crosswise between the rails, and the entire train of five cars passed over him, each in turn giving him a roll over as the brakes struck him; yet, strange to say, neither his head nor his limbs got under the wheels, and he escaped with his life, although pretty well bruised and not a little frightened. He was taken home, and at last accounts was doing well.

JOAQUIN MILLER, the poet, is said to resemble N. P. Willis somewhat. He is not much above the medium height, and is slight, pale, stooping, and with a timidity in his very step which is almost painful. His voice is thin, low and slightly hesitating, and suggests a tendency to consumption. His head is handsome, and his hair grows low down upon a broad forehead. His whiskers and mustache are lighter even than his hair, and partly conceal a very sensitive mouth. His eyes are blue, and sad in expression. He speaks little, and smiles seldom. He dresses very quietly, though slightly in the Pacific style. His suit was black, or very dark, plain cloth, and neat, but not without the evidence of wear. His shirt was a delicate hair-line of blue and white, and his artistic love of color was manifest only by his scarlet necktie. His hat, poet-like, was sombrero.

RAILWAYS.

TRACK-LAYING on the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad (Upper Peninsula of Michigan) comenced on the 27th ult.

The Morrison (Ill.) *Sentinel* of September 28 says: "The work on the Prophetstown Road is being pushed ahead with energy. It is the intention of the company to have the cars running into Clinton by the 1st of January."

A MOTION for a permanent injunction, restraining the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company from consolidating with South Side and Norfolk and Petersburg roads, under the name of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, with the privilege to issue eight millions of bonds, is set down for argument in the U. S. Circuit Court, at Baltimore, on the 20th instant. The allegations is that the proposed action is illegal and unconstitutional.

THE Cleveland *Leader* of October 1, says: "The reorganization of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company, which was expected to take place early in October, is delayed until the 1st of November, by the discovery that, under the laws of Ohio—in which State the greater part of the road lies—a notice of thirty days must necessarily precede an election Meanwhile the present officers of the road are operating it in behalf of the Trustees, and are daily indicating the future policy of the company. Large invoices of new iron and steel rails are now on the way and in process of manufacture for the road, and its equipment is to be thoroughly renovated and largely increased by the introduction of new engines and cars."

An Ante-Deluvian Mermaid.

An Albany newspaper says that Mr. Hurst, a taxidermist doing business in Madison avenue, exhibits a nondescript mummy which was recently forwarded to him from one of the Chincha islands, off the coast of Peru, and which he has succeeded in restoring to its original shape. Its head, chest, shoulders and arms resemble those of a human being, but the rest of the body is very like a fish—possibly very like a whale—and it has dorsal pectoral, lateral fins, &c. The probability is that it lived many thousands of years ago, as it was found beneath forty feet of guano, to form a layer of which a few lines in thickness requires about three hundred years. The hair is perfect, the face is somewhat disfigured, yet enough of it remains to show that it was once human." Its teeth are large, well-preserved, and white; the arms are long, the hands small and delicately formed. From the top of the head to the tip of the tail it measures four feet and two inches; its chest is thirteen and a half inches in circumference; its arm is eighteen and a half inches long, and its skull four and a half inches broad; eight inches is the length from the top of the skull to the chin, and its forehead is two inches high.

SONNET.

BY GEORGE H. BOKER.

There blew a breeze across the flowers that said
"Love is the sweetest thing which mortals know!"
And so I launched my galley in glow
Of scented morn that marched in gold and red.
There came a sale that muttered overhead,
"Love is an earnest thing!" I bent me low;
My face was pricking with the driving snow;
I knew not where my shaded vessel sped.
There rose a storm that blessed into my ear
Sobs out of heaven, and laughs of hellish mirth,
That made my shrinking spirit quail with fear.
While a sharp voice, that nowhere had its birth,
But filled all space, screamed, suddenly and clear,
"Love is a wreck, like everything of earth!"
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1871.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

The symptoms which usually precede Consumption are mostly of an insidious character, but quite marked enough to indicate to the intelligent physician what course of treatment ought to be followed in order to prevent its full development. If these earlier monitors were heeded Consumption, as a wide spread and devastating disease would be almost unknown. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, in all recent attacks, will cleanse the morbid poison from the system and restore that circle of life which is too valuable to be estimated by mere dollars and cents. How many cases are there like that of Mr. Irvin, published below, which, if treated like his, would soon get well:

DR KEYSER: You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies, and after the first dose of your Pectoral I received quite a relief, and I had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured. JAMES IRVIN.
No. 203 Third avenue.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is sold at $1 50 per bottle, at his medical office, 167 Liberty street. If your druggist does not keep it, remit $5 to Dr. Keyser and he will send it by express. Pamphlet on Chronic Lung diseases sent wherever it is wanted by mail.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

This water is highly recommended in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. A supply just received direct from the Springs.
Sold by the case or single dozen, at the lowest prices. Circulars and Pamphlets Free, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Help! help! cries the blood. I am impure. I know it, says the skin, for I am covered with blotches, pimples and sores. Bring up the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices.

AN UNPROTECTED SYSTEM.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defence against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safeguard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, the bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead. Give them a wide berth They are prepared by unskilful experimenters who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ TO THE
Voters of Allegheny County.

In the interest of the highest good of our community, we take the liberty to address you. Official corruption has been confined to no one locality, or to any one political party, in Allegheny County it has resulted in the condign punishment of two prominent men, and increased their guilt. But the contamination is widespread, and if the evil is to be stayed, it must be by the settled detestation of the people to allow none but efficient, faithful men in positions of trust. The two vacancies referred to above have been filled for the time by upright men, to the great joy of the community. Shall they be so filled permanently? This is a vital question—vital to the interests of every taxpayer and voter in this county. We want men of unquestioned honor, and of fearless independence of character. Do our party nominations present such?

The Liquor Interest has made up its ticket for Commissioners, by selecting from the Democratic ticket, Mr. Stockrath, and from the Republican ticket, Mr. McCandless. This movement on their part suggests our course of action, viz: to make every effort to elect men of known integrity, and established character. Mr. John Hornbostle is a man proven by past and present service. Mr. Hinmingham is a hearty supporter of Mr. Irvin. Neither is sent upon an indiscriminate refusal of license, or upon any opposition to the wishes of the people. But both are earnest in demanding and pledging themselves to a fair and impartial enforcement of all the laws which they have to administer. Will it not be well for us to forget party lines in this local matter? Shall we let the rum golden opportunity to rebuke every office-holder among us who has shown his true trust? Will you not give personal influence now to record the condemnation of this effort against the ballot, and bribes, and corruption in high places? We present you these two names for your earnest, personal effort we can secure their election. If we fail, we trust it will not be because of the lack of vigorous effort on your part.

Respectfully, your fellow citizens,

WM. SHAW,	THOS. SELLERS,
JAS. LAUGHLIN,	JACOB PAINTER,
Wm. HOLMES,	JOHN HARPER,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,	NEVIL A. BERRY,
WM. M'CHERRY,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
S. HARBAUGH,	WM. R. BAKEWELL,
WM. G. JOHNSTON,	JNO. A. RENSHAW,
WM. S. HESSELL,	JAMES T. BRADY,
ROBERT BEER,	JAMES B. LYON,
CHAS. ARBUTHNOT,	S. M. JOHNSTON,
R. G. LOOMIS,	JOS. M'KNIGHT,
G. W. HAILMAN,	R. L. FARNESTOCK,
GEO. BLACK,	JAMES DARLINGTON,
ROBERT ORR,	JAS. S. McCORD.

OCTOBER 4, 1871.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.

The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.
Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 63 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the
WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
PITTSBURGH.

PEANUTS.—200 sacks from various States and of various qualities, in store, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 12½c., Double Width Poplin Plaids.
At 12½c., Double Width Alpacas.
At 12½c., Good Dark Delaines.
At 30c., Double Warp Heavy Brown Poplins.
At 25c., Serge Poplin Plaids.
At 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres, an extra bargain.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 15c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 12½c., Plain Carpets.

DRESS SILKS,
Fall Styles and Colors,
VERY CHEAP.

The Latest Novelties in Dress Goods.
6-4 Serge Poplin and Soft Plaids at a bargain.
3-4 Plain and Serge Poplin Plaids.
Black and Colored Satine Cloths.
French Merinoe, Black and Colored Alpacas.
Blankets, Comforts, Quilts.
Cassimeres, Waterproofs and Flannels of all kinds.

At the Lowest Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

RETAIL STORES
OF
JOSEPH
HORNE
& CO.

We have just opened a very choice assortment of
Slipper Patterns,
EMBROIDERED ON CANVAS, VELVET AND CLOTH.
OTTOMAN COVERS,
Pin Cushion Covers, &c.
CANVAS
In Every Variety of Make.
Filling Shaded Silks,
EMBROIDERING CHENILLE
ALL COLORS AND SHADES.
A BARGAIN.
ANOTHER LOT OF
CROCHET TIDIES
At $1.00 Each.
Novelties in Every Department.
GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
Please Call and Examine.
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
oc5:74
The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,
Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by
BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street.
se30:b46

BOOKS!
BOOKS!
BOOKS!
The Following For Sale Cheap:
GEOLOGY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MAPS, &c.
Complete set LONDON ART JOURNAL.
WILKE'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION, very scarce.
HOGARTH'S COMPLETE WORKS.
DANTE'S INFERNO, DORE.
"DON QUIXOTE," DORE.
FABLES LA FONTAINE, DORE.
VOLNEY'S WORKS, very rare.
And a large selection of Illustrated, Standard and Scientific Books.
JOSEPH MACLEAN,
se27:a26 ROOM 9, 96½ FOURTH AVE.

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 8 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR
RENEWER.
IT WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.
For sale by all druggists.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
oct:MWF-F B. L. FARNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Agents.

IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING
RANGE for a fine house, get BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET

PLASTER.
100 bbls French's Calcined Plaster;
75 bbls Smith & Harris do. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Special Attention
IS CALLED TO THE
COMPLETE STOCK
Of Long and Square Plaids, Striped Broche Shawls, Knit Breakfast and Plaid Shoulder Shawls, Cloaking Velvets, Velveteens, Waterproof Cloths, Cassimeres, Dress Goods, Japanese Silks, Blankets, Comforts, Quilts, Carriage Robes, Ladies' and Gents' Underw

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au24:off

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin on the 1st of December, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 7.3 per cent.

We solicit the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, netting from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

se18:s76

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Col ections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 5, 1871.

Capitalists, looking around for a safe investment, are offered by N. Holmes & Son, Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, free from all taxation. These bonds are home securities, and are worthy the confidence of our moneyed men. They are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central, and are the best securities now offered.

The entire custom receipts for September will overrun twenty millions of dollars, which is the largest ever known. The internal revenue receipts for the same month are $10,632,615, against $12,901,903 for September, 1870. The receipts for the quarter ending on September, 1871, are $36,000,000, against $51,75 ,000 for the same quarter, in 1870.

—We extract the following in regard to the situation of the grain business at Chicago, from the *Tribune*, of Wednesday:

"To-day was a weak one in produce circles—almost entirely in the leading grain markets, the leading desire being to sell out. A great many country holders wanted to realize on wheat and corn at the sharp advance of yesterday, and sent in to their commission houses several parties who had bought for shipment also determined to sell out, being disgusted at the turn in freights. The orders received in these quarters generally sold at the top of the market, as they took time by the forelock, and had little fear of their property by the time the country orders came pouring in. Then local speculative holders also grew flighetly, and, taking it all together, the day was one of the weakest periods experienced for several past. The shipping movement was very quiet.

The posted returns of grain in store on Saturday last show an increase of 871,3 7 bush of grain during the week, of which 752,388 bush are credited to corn, while wheat shows a decrease of about a quarter of a million bush. At the rate of increase it would take but two weeks and a half to fill up our elevators to their total working capacity, leaving no room for the receipts of winter.

Wheat was fully 2c lower, and almost panicky at the decline, the market falling nearly 4c from the closing prices of last evening. The decline was stayed early by the selling out of several lots which had been bought for shipment, the holders not deeming it wise to attempt to ship while the freight market remained in its present condition. This fact being telegraphed to New York, that market instantly weakened, and that weakness was reflected back to us, and pressed our market down heavily still later in the day. The trading was altogether speculative, except a few purchases made by local millers, but the aggregate of cash sales was large."

—The Boston *Advertiser* gives a list of the banks of that city which have declared semi-annual dividends, payable Oct. 2. Of the fifty banks in the table one pays 7 per cent., eight 6 per cent., one 5½ per cent., twenty-two 5 per cent., one 4½ per cent., nine 4 per cent., one 3½ per cent., and one, the new Commonwealth, which commenced business June, 1870, has announced no dividend. The banks have $49,100 000, and the dividends amount to $2,350,250, or an average of 4 78-100 per cent., free of national taxes. In addition to the above, there is to be disbursed $1,807,970 by insurance and manufacturing corporations in dividends, and the city of Boston in interest on the bonds.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114⅞	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	114⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	117⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s '62	115⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s '64	115⅜	U. P. R. R.	89¼
U. S. 5-20s '65	115⅜	C. P. R. R.	102¼
U. S. 10-40s	111	Cy. Pacifics	114¼

NEW YORK, October 5, 1871.

Gold was strong, on the report that a large amount of the five per cent. loan had been given up by the original subscribers. The report is pronounced as false by well informed parties. Opened at 113¼, sold up to and closed at 114⅛@114¾. Loans from 3 per cent. per annum to 1-16 per day for use. Clearances $60,000,000. Bids for Treasury gold amounted to $7,297,000; awards $2,000,000 at 114 to 114.90⅝. Governments closed strong, in sympathy with higher gold. Stocks were strong and active during the early part of the day, but after the second call declined from ½ to 1⅛ per cent. from the highest point of the day. Wabash was the principal feature, and declined to 62⅝; business has been small; Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced from 59¾ to 61 on common, and closed at 58¾@60; preferred stock opened at 76 and fell off to 75; the market closed dull. It is reported that Mr. Boody will in a short time resign the Presidency of the Toledo & Wabash in favor of Mr. Horace F. Clark. A large bank of Frankfort and Berlin is about to open business in this city. The design of this branch bank is to be authority on American securities, and make investments in the same and otherwise assist in bearing that true business of Germans in State bonds. Tennessee has been dull and weak, declining to 68 before the South Carolina active at from 50¾ to 51¾.

Sterling Exchange, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 117¾; 5-20's '62, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 115¾; do new 114¾; do '67, 114¾; do '68, 114¾; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 68¾; new, 68¾; Virginia new, 68; do old, 61¾; North Carolina old, 42¾; do new, 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 86¾; Quicksilver, 19¾; Mariposa, 1¾; do preferred, 2¾; Adams Express, 87¾; Wells Fargo do, 52; American Merchant Union do, 57¾; United States do, 57¾; Pacific Mail, 82¾; N. Y. Central, 92¾; Scrip, 87¾; Erie, 20¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 133; Reading, 114; Michigan Central, 119; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 131; Northwestern, 69¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 110½; New Jersey Central, 115; St. Paul, 62¾; do preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 62¾; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 99½; Terre Haute, 22; do preferred, 58; Chicago & Alton, 119½; preferred, 119; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾; C. C. & C., 88¾; B. & Q., 150; Lake Shore, 103¾; Illinois Central, 135¾; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union Pacific bonds, 80¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 5, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4⅜@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4⅜@4¾.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

BUTTER—Continues dull with a supply, particularly of the common and medium grades, largely in excess of the demand. Prime to choice roll at 23@22.

BROOM CORN—Is quoted steady at 5@7 cts.

BANANAS—Prime Nas quoted at $2 per bunch; receipts, as yet, have been light.

CRANBERRIES—100@1 per bbl.

CANNED FRUITS—Steady but unchanged.

COUNTRY MEAT—There is rather more inquiry, and the stock in this market is very light. Country Lard unchanged at 8½@9.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.90@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CHESTNUTS—Continue to arrive freely, and prices, in consequence, have still further declined; we now quote at $6 per bushel, sales having been made at that figure to-day.

CIDER—The receipts continue light for the season, which may be attributed to the crop of apples in this section of country being small. The demand, however, is also light, and prices remain unchanged at $6@8 per bbl, according to quality.

CHEESE—Firm and we again advance our quotations; Prime New York Goshens, 15¾@16; Chenies 9½@9¾; 9¾, 9¾, 9¾,

HOME NEWS.

Duff's College.—Evening classes now open.

The Woman's Suffrage Association will hold their next regular meeting this evening at No. 104 Fourth avenue. W. D. Moore, Esq., will address the Society. The public are cordially invited.

Big Bear.—Mr. William H. Wilson, of Paris, Washington county, raised in his garden this summer a beet measuring in one way, in circumference, twenty-four inches, and in another way twenty-one inches—weight, nine pounds. Who can beat that beet?

Lecture.—Dr. James Prestly, of Mansfield, will lecture at Oakdale on the evening of the 26th inst. His subject will be "Jerusalem as I Saw It." The Doctor is an eloquent orator, and as the lecture is said to be an excellent one, he will doubtless be greeted with a full house.

Positive Sale of City and Suburban Residences.—A. Leggate, Auctioneer, will sell at 2 o'clock to-day, the late Louis Tiells property on Troy Hill, consisting of six acres and dwelling house, and on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, the large residence corner of Ridge avenue and Walker street, Allegheny. Special attention invited.

Tripartite Bridge Co.—Parties interested in the success of this enterprise, should put down their names at once—total subscriptions sent in now over $470,000—but it should not be allowed to languish for a moment. Investors should remember this is the best security of the first order, and judged by the best financiers in the city to be as good an investment as has been offered for years. Owners of real estate in the lower wards, and in Manchester ought to see their opportunity in the success of this grand scheme. As for the country, we know the more it is talked about the surer the project has added 30 per cent. to the actual market value of farms in Chartiers and the Chartiers Valley at least, as witness the subscriptions began. Books open to-day and Saturday at the Banking House of Robinson Bros.

The Escaped Nun.

Miss Edith O'Gorman, who drew such an overflowing house last evening, will deliver another lecture on a new subject, next Tuesday evening, October 10th, at Library Hall. The subject of her next lecture is, "The Roman Priesthood, their power over the people, and what it leads to." She will also explain *how* she escaped from the convent. For further particulars, see advertisement in amusement column.

Buchanan Letter List, Oct. 6, 1871.

Ambler S L, Allen Miss, Barry Edward, Bridges Miss, Bowles J H, Beaven J S, Bell Thos, Berisford Jas, Curtiss Lucius, Campbell Cmdr, Cohen Geo, Corbitt David, Clark David, Donaldson Wm, Davis D R, Dunbar Albert, Doyle Luke, Donovan Jno, Dewey Wm, Evans John I, Fleck Wm, Fairchild Sam, Gearing F A, Harman M R, Hagan Jas, Hurst Mary,

Herron Chas, Hunt Miss, Henry John, Hamilton A, Johnson Albert, Jordan L, Jones Jno, Jackson J, Kennedy Mary, Kay Jane, Lee Mr Maddie, Keating Mr, King Thos, Kendig M S, Kay Dav, Lowe M, Lynch James, Malone John, Morgan John, McClelland Jr,

McMillan J H, Mahon Jos, McGeady Jas, Mitchell Miss, McCandless M, O'Brien Edward, Pierce Mrs, Rowland Joseph, Rogers Sallie, Rice Jas, Ramser Nat, Stillman A, Stewart Isabelle, Spellman Wm, Smith Jno, Smith E S, Smith Lizzie, Smith Eliza, Frazer J, Thomas J P, Taylor David, Timothy John, Voss George, Wilson Robt, Yancy Lavis,

PHILIP HORER, P.M.

Elocutionary Entertainment.

An elocutionary entertainment was given at the Academy hall, Oakdale, on the evening of the 28th ult., by Prof. W. N. Hull, of Pittsburgh. The entertainment consisted of readings and recitations, which were given in an almost faultless manner. Among the selections were those of the "Rag Document," by Clara Augusta, in which Aunt Jerusha Rugg Perkins gives an account of her trip from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. The talented authoress has paid two visits to the "Smoky City" and she gives her impressions in the "Document." In an amusing manner, Prof. Hull also read Will M. Carleton's "Gone with a Handsomer Man" and "Over the Hill to the Poor House." Tromlbull's "Raftsman's Dream," Lover's "Shamus O'Brien," Cora M. Eazer's "Where is Papa To-night?," and many other selections from the poets. The pathetic pieces were read in such a way as to draw tears from the eyes of some of his audience, while his inimitable manner rendered the comic still better than the pathetic. The "Rugg Document" was given in such a way as to keep the audience in a continual roar of laughter. The poems of "The Ghost" and "Darius Green" Prof. Hull is certainly a very fine reader, and is destined to make his mark in the world.

No More Sooty Smoke in Pittsburgh.

Some days ago we took occasion to call public attention to a smoke and soot consuming grate, which was being brought into use by Mr. John A. Steams, of Rolla, Mo., formerly a resident of Allegheny county. The practical test has been made, and so favorably was its operation received by witnesses of it, that a joint stock company is now being formed in order to more thoroughly introduce its merits to public notice; and also to build a small experimental mash furnace in which to smelt some of that iron and steel can be made direct from the ore. The smoke and soot consuming principle compounds itself in the fact that improvement can be applied to all kinds of grates and furnaces—for houses, steam boilers, locomotives, steamboats and puddling and heating furnaces, and at very little cost. There is *no* machinery connected with it. Parties interested may obtain fuller particulars by conferring with Mr. Steams, at the Labor Exchange, Room 8, First National Bank Building, Fifth avenue.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and St. Louis Iron Improvement Company will be held at 3 o'clock this evening, at the First National Bank Building, this evening, October 6th, at 3 o'clock to take action on the report of the Committee on Charter. Parties desiring to make an investment of one or more shares at ten (10) dollars each, in operating the above mentioned improvements, are invited to be present at which time the objects of the company will be fully explained.

MYSTERIES OF CONVENT LIFE.

Lecture by Miss O'Gorman in Library Hall Last Evening—Priest's Curse Routine of Confession—Life—Harsh Treatment of Orphans—Seduction of Nuns—Protestants Warned Not to Send their Children to Catholic Seminaries.

Library Hall was filled last night to over flowing, with an intelligent audience to listen to the lecture of Miss Edith O'Gorman, on Life in a Convent." Our readers are aware that Miss O'Gorman was formerly a Nun in St. Joseph's Convent, Hudson City, New Jersey, but escaped from that institution some years since, the reasons for which she did not assign last evening, but which, we are informed, she will reveal on a future occasion.

She is rather a pleasant speaker, and gives evidence, not only in her appearance, but also in her composition, of a lady of more than ordinary intelligence.

She commenced her lecture by stating that she entered the convent with the purest motives, and the full determination of devoting herself to a life of religious purity. She then gave a description of the ceremonies attending the investing of the "veils," the initiation of which the nun becomes espoused as a wife to Jesus Christ, and of the nurse's when the Bishop pronounces her as the bride of Christ or relatives or strangers, that would exert any influence to draw her away from the path she has taken. Such persons are cursed when they lie down and when they sit in the house and walk by the way, when they eat and drink, and an imprecation is made that such persons may not be recorded with the righteous. She then gave the routine of the "Sisters" work, employment and duties in the convent. She says that it appears that the place is not such an one as young ladies' generally would desire. They must rise at the first hour of the day—5 o'clock. From the whole day till eight in the evening is spent in religious exercises, which consist principally in reading from the Bible, saying the rosary, telling the Rosary, attending Mass, and teaching the orphans, a short time only being allowed for amusement; and recreation. Besides standing their consecration to a religious life, there is found among the nuns envy, jealousy, and other malignant feelings to which other people of less religious pretensions are subject. The Mother Superior is not always the most amiable individual. She is generally illiterate and tyrannical, for the more ignorant a sister is the more submissive does she become, and as a reward for her servile obedience she is elevated to supreme control. Nuns have to attend the confessional every week, and are compelled to propound to them the most indelicate questions. If they have indulged in thoughts of love, or a desire for the opposite sex of the sex, they must make confession of it, and reveal to the priests the object of their affections. The questions are put by the priest himself, and as the matter must be confessed, it affords the confessor an opportunity to take such advantage as he may desire. There have been cases within her knowledge where *six nuns were known to be in love with one priest* at the same time. Secrets which sometimes be revealed by a nun at the Confessional that will lead to the damnation of the soul. A Convent is a House of Ill Fame. But what a strange world! Think of what a world it would be if composed exclusively of old maids, or old bachelors. Such a community we must look as we please, said the lady, with a significant wink of the eye and twitch of the nerves of the face, but I believe a young man that would prefer a terrestial to a celestial spouse. (Loud applause.)

Miss O'Gorman then gave an account of the manner in which the orphans are treated by the Sisters. Poor children are treated with the greatest brutality, and dealt with most harshly. They get nothing for breakfast but coarse bread and coffee made from the refuse coffee left by the guns and priests. Their dinner consists of porridge thickened with bad bread, no better than that furnished for breakfast. Their supper consists of mush and molasses, sometimes the latter is left out and buttermilk substituted. Children, for trifling offence or no offence at all are whipped until there are black and blue marks on their bodies. Women, and even after the bodies exhibited an appearance of this kind, she knew the children to have been whipped to death. A child dren to have been whipped to death. A child driven to have been whipped to death. A child faced boy with a leather strap until the blood spirted freely. In one case she knew of a little girl that left the convent in a declining state of health, and fifteen minutes afterwards came running in to her and informed her that she was dying, and five minutes afterwards she was dead. A woman was chastened to the room in which the little girl was laying in the agonies of death, and took her in her arms. Shortly afterwards the Mother Superior entered the room with pale face, and giving evident signs of trepidation. She (Miss O'G.) asked the Mother what she gave the little girl. The response was: "Salt. What is it your business? I guess I have control of the infirmary." In a few minutes after the little girl died! And four hours after her death she was buried quietly, buried in a pauper's grave! (Sensation.)

Miss O'Gorman then gave an account of the sad distress produced in a Catholic family by the seduction, by a priest, of a lady member of it who had entered a convent. Though the force of circumstances the Bishop was compelled to suspend the priest but for a short time he was found officiating in another parish where the circumstances were unknown. For, according to the laws of the Catholic Church, a priest for ever a priest, "after the order of Melchisedec." But once a rascal for ever a rascal, according to us.

She then warned Protestants against sending their children to Catholic schools. They are compelled to attend religious services in Catholic institutions, although they are not compelled to learn the Catechism. In many ways an influence is brought to bear upon them to induce them to become Catholics.

The lecture was rather in good taste, and was far from being abusive. It perhaps lacked many things which the greater part of the audience expected to hear, but these may be presented at a future time. One thing is evident, the lecture was a success pecuniarily.

As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, Miss O'Gorman will deliver another lecture upon a different subject, on Tuesday evening next, at Library Hall.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

Rev. John A. Gray's Trial.

NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court re-assembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and was opened with prayer by Rev. N. G. Miller.

AN OFFER FROM THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. White here proposed to offer the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on February 3d and March 6th, 1871, in evidence. He offered it, first, to prove the action of the Board of Trustees of this church in reference to this matter. Second—To show for what purpose the committee of five were appointed. Third—To show what Mr. Gray said in reference to the Fourth avenue matter. Fourth—The motion of the Trustees on the report of the committee. Fifth—To show that the statements taken by the committee were never presented to the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Hopkins said—We consider the offer incompetent, and the facts proposed to be proved immaterial and irrelevant; but waive objections.

Dr. Dempsey—As you are both agreed, I shall offer no objection; I can see no earthly connection, however, with this matter.

Mr. White here read the minutes of the meetings referred to, and a note of the same was made on the record.

MR. HOFFSTOTT RECALLED.

Mr. Hopkins—Last night I asked you the question whether, after hearing all the statements of the witnesses before the Committee of Trustees, you did not concur in the report exonerating Mr. Gray from all immorality or immoral acts. How did you answer? A.—I answered I did.

By Mr. White—I wish you to make any explanation you may desire to make in regard to the answer? A.—What I wish to say was that I voted for the report, but I did not intend by so voting to say that I considered Mr. Gray from all immorality, only from immoral acts, as I wished to be understood last night.

The testimony of the witness was then read and approved.

ANOTHER DEPOSITION OFFERED.

Mr. White—I now offer the deposition of Mr. William Frederick. In doing so I will read the letters between myself and Dr. Nesbit, showing under what circumstances the deposition was taken. [Letters read and filed].

I will just state at the time I learned of Mr. Frederick going away and when that letter was written. The time had been fixed by Dr. Dempsey for the investigation, and I had not time to communicate with him, before the witness would leave the city. Mr. Frederick left the city. I believe, the next day, and has not been back in the city, to my knowledge, since; and I never heard where he was until the day this week, when Mr. Nesbit told me he thought he was in New York State, but could not tell where.

By Mr. Hopkins—Q.—Did you not notify Mr. Gray of the taking of this deposition? A.—A few days before the deposition was taken, I learned from Dr. Nesbit that Mr. Gray was in Topeka, Kansas, and he did not say he could be here about the middle of September, but the impression I got from what he said was that he would be here about the middle of September. I did not notify him as I knew that he (Gray) could *not* be here before that time. The deposition was taken before John W. Wiley, Notary Public; he is a member of the bar, employed to assist us in our office. No person was present representing Mr. Gray at the taking of the deposition. I did not attempt to ascertain the whereabouts of Mr. Frederick before the commencement of this trial; at the time of taking his deposition I understood from him that he was leaving the city in order to seek employment elsewhere, and would be permanently absent.

Q.—Did you make any effort to have his deposition taken in accordance with the rules and usages of the Methodist Church, and before a person duly authorized to take such depositions; or did you make an effort to have it taken in any other way or before any other person than as you have stated? A.—According to my view of the discipline, Dr. Dempsey was the proper person to take depositions in this case, and as I had not time to confer with him on the subject, I thought I would do the next thing and take it before a notary public; I made no effort to do it in any other way or before any other person.

Mr. Hopkins—I object to the admission of the deposition. The question has already been decided and there is no necessity of arguing it.

DR. COFFEY TESTIFIES.

Mr. White called Dr. H. T. Coffey, who testified as follows: Am one of the complainants in this case. When Mr. White was at Fayette Springs it was his custom to come down on Friday or Saturday and return on Monday or Tuesday, for the purpose of supplying his pulpit; generally returned on Monday I think; think he was only absent one Sabbath from the pulpit; may have been two, but I think not; the one I refer to was, I think, on the 7th of August; on that day he told me he was going up to Wheeling to dedicate a church; he was in the Friday or Saturday before that day; I saw him at the house on the morning of Friday or Saturday; he told me he would return on Monday, and that he would see me then before leaving to the Springs; I did not see him, however; I understood from him that he was to go up (to the springs) on Tuesday morning. I think he filled the pulpit on every Sabbath except morning, but as the weather was warm, not always in the evening; I think Mr. Gray may have had some person to preach for him on one of those Sabbaths, but think he was in the city; I was on the investigating committee appointed by the Presbytery; considered the subject as preliminary, the witnesses made their statements in a general way; there was no attempt at cross-examination; I voted for the questions were addressed to witnesses, scarcely any by myself in regard to the witness about the Forts avenue affair; I was present on that occasion; I put down very little what Mr. Berkstresser said until after he had concluded his statement, and before made an entry I was able to Mr. Gray: it was not intended to be a thorough examination; I mean a final examination; I was, of course, intended to be as thorough as we could make it; we merely wished to see if there were any grounds for further proceedings in the case, and not as the *main* facts; there was no attempt at seriously cross-questioning any of these witnesses. The third quarterly Conference of this church was held on Saturday evening, January 1st; was not present at it; don't know to my own knowledge who packed up Mr. Gray's things and shipped them to him; first heard Mr. Moreland speak of the Fourth avenue affair at the meeting of the Trustees held on February 3, 1871.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Hopkins—Do not remember that Mr. Gray first referred to it; my impression is that Mr. Moreland first spoke of it; I remember distinctly that Mr. Moreland made a statement of the affair; that Mr. Gray made a statement, then Mr. Moreland read an affidavit; Mr. M.'s, state was very brief. I have seen Mr. Gray in the city on Friday and Saturday while he was a Fayette Springs; can't recollect of any Tuesday positively; he told me he was going up one Tuesday; it was on Sunday that I saw him; did not keep a diary or record of Mr. Gray's movements during the summer and fall of 1870. I have taken a memoranda from my day book which enables me to fix dates; he consulted me as a physician, about his wife during that time; it was not in prescribing for Mr. Gray at that time during the time Mr. Gray was at Fayette Springs that Mrs. Gray was at their place; Mr. Gray came to my house to consult, at one time on July 24th; I called to see Mrs. Gray on her return; I believe I made my last professional visit some time in September, between the first and the middle; the last friendly visit was in the purest month. I ceased attending Christ church some time after the 1st of October, 1870, and went to the Third Presbyterian church in April, 1871; I did not withdraw my membership from Christ church; I suppose the resolution now before us expresses my views; the Committee properly expressed the object of that appointment.

Q.—Did not the resolution as passed by the Board of Trustees direct the committee to make a thorough investigation of all rumors derogatory to the character of Rev. John A. Gray? A.—Undoubtedly it did. I was on that committee. The committee undertook to investigate those rumors, but it did not consider it thorough, that is that it was complete.

THE TRUSTEES' INVESTIGATION AGAIN.

Q—Did you consider that as a member of that Committee you had not performed the duties imposed upon you? A—I did, sir, that duty being to report to the Trustees.

Q—As a member of the Committee did you hear the testimony of Hobbs, Samson, Berkstresser, Toy and Frederick? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Did you not, as a member of the Committee, make a motion, in parts as follows: "At the same time we declare that after a long and careful examination of numerous witnesses, we have failed to discover any evidence criminating Mr. (Mr. Gray,) or showing him guilty of immoral acts" A—I did not offer it in the sense your question would seem to imply; I wrote nor signed no resolution on that day; we had spent a long time in examining witnesses; I suggested as a basis of compromise the first part of that resolution; Mr. Sellers suggested the second, and Mr. Hopkins the third part.

Q. Which part was it? A. That the conduct of Mr. Gray in Fayette Springs, during March, No. 64 Fourth avenue, under the circumstances was imprudent, and gave room for the reports. That was the only part that I offered.

Q. Did you not offer the entire resolution as a substitute for one which had been previously offered by Mr. Sellers? A. The resolution was offered as a compromise, and I think it was; it was a mere verbal resolution of Mr. Sellers. Witness declined to give any further answer.

Q. Did you not concur in the report of the Committee exonerating Mr. Gray from all immoral acts, and this after you had heard the testimony of all the witnesses named? A. I voted for those resolutions. I wish here, however, to make an explanation. The resolutions as adopted that I voted on, I voted with the understanding I made no affair. When I voted for these resolutions, inasmuch as there was evidence on other subjects before that Committee, I did not think in so voting, I was exonerating Mr. Gray, or that the evidence did so. Believing that Mr. Gray was guilty of improprieties to be as mild as possible, earnestly wishing to promote the harmony of the church and to avoid a scandal, and having no doubt that the majority of the committee would submit all the evidence taken in this preliminary investigation, I voted for these resolutions.

Q.—When, in your resolution, you declared "that you had failed to discover any evidence criminating Mr. Gray, or showing him guilty of immoral acts," was tha true or false? A.—In the sense in which I voted for it, it was true; no one of these witnesses had seen any immoral act performed, but I did not mean to say that the witnesses while the attending circumstances would not induce such a belief, and so stated at the time. In other words, I believed the circumstantial evidence was sufficient to convict him of an offence was sufficient to convict him of an offence was sufficient to convict him of an off